

DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1941

of the

Medical Officer of Health

by

A. PENMAN

M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NETHER HALL
DONCASTER



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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
DONCASTER.

September, 1942.

*To The Chairman and Members of the
Doncaster Rural District Council,*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my abridged Annual Report for the year 1941.

On the whole the health of the District has remained good in spite of war-time conditions. There were extensive outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, but the other acute infectious diseases were below their normal endemic levels.

The percentage of children immunised against diphtheria will have to be greatly increased if that disease is to be virtually abolished as in some well immunised communities.

Improvements in housing, and water supplies, etc., have been curtailed by war-time restrictions.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD PENMAN,
Medical Officer of Health,

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
A. Penman, M.D., Ch.B. (University of Edinburgh),
D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Appointed
1935.
 2. CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.
A. Reynolds, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors
of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed 1924.
 3. SENIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.
E. N. Pearson, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Certificate for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed 1932.
 4. JUNIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.
E. K. Smith, Cert. S.I.B., Certificate for Inspectors of
Meat and Other Foods. Appointed 1932.
-

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:—

Nether Hall, Doncaster.

Telephone Numbers—Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (three lines)

**PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall.

Telephone Number—Barnby Dun 58.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	73,755
Registrar-General's Estimate of the resident civilian population	50,330
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to rate books	12,648
Rateable Value	£248,124
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£950

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population—20.8. (Birth Rate for England and Wales 14.2)
Legitimate ...	540	464	1004	
Illegitimate ...	21	22	43	
	<u>561</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>1047</u>	

STILL BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total.	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births—39.45
Legitimate ...	26	16	42	
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1	
	<u>26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>	

DEATHS—

M.	F.	Total.	Death rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population, 9.3
269	199	468	

Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population 12.9.

Because of the difficulty of computation in war-time no comparability factor was supplied by the Registrar-General.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

CAUSE.	Doncaster Rural District		England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
(a) Puerperal sepsis ..	0	0	0.48
(b) Other maternal causes	5	4.59	1.75
Total ..	5	4.59	2.23

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

					M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	40	24	64
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
					40	24	64
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births:							
(a) Doncaster Rural District	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
(b) England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ „ Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civil population in 1941 is 50,330.

BIRTHS.

There were 1,047 live births, or 65 more than the previous year, giving a birth rate of 20.8 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 14.2. 43 still births were registered. This still birth rate of 0.86 compared unfavourably with 0.51 for England and Wales. High live birth rates appear to entail correspondingly high still birth rates.

DEATHS.

The 468 deaths recorded were 21 more than for the previous year. This gives a death rate (corrected for transfers) of 9.3 per 1,000. The provisional estimate of the national death rate is 12.9.

The principal causes of death were (a) diseases of the heart and arteries 116, (b) pneumonia, bronchitis, and influenza, etc., 76, (c) cancer 56, (d) accidents at work, at home and on the roads 40, (e) congenital causes 33, (f) tuberculosis 32, (g) nephritis 15, (h) notifiable infectious diseases (other than tuberculosis) 13.

The number of deaths attributed to cause (a) was 24 less than in the previous year; acute respiratory causes exceeded the previous year's high total by 4 due to a repetition of the severe weather conditions; cancer accounted for 15 more, and congenital causes for 7 less, while five more died in accidents than in 1940.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Five mothers died as a result of child bearing. None of the deaths was due to sepsis.

The maternal death rate was thus 4.59 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 0.98 for 1940, and with 2.23 for England and Wales in 1941.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

64 infants died in 1941 before attaining the age of 12 months. Calculated per 1,000 live births, this gives an infantile mortality rate of 61, the corresponding rate for 1940 being 67. The provisional figure for England and Wales for 1941 is 59.

About 50 per cent. of the deaths were due to congenital causes, while bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for a further 30 per cent.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1932-1941.

Year.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Rate for 1,000 live births	65	75	59	59	61	55	48	56	67	61

INFANT DEATHS, 1941.

Cause of Death.	Total		Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks to 3 Mths.		3 Mths. to 6 Mths.		6 Mths. to 9 Mths.		9 Mths. to 12 Mths.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (including Gastro- Enteritis)...	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Premature Birth .	4	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects (Malforma- tions, Atelectasis, and birth injuries) ...	8	6	7	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Icterus ...	4	3	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Developmental and Wasting Diseases ...	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases (Meningitis) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ...	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	11	7	3	3	1	1	4	3	1	..	2	..
Other Causes ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	40	24	22	12	6	4	6	5	4	2	2	1

SECTION B.

Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Tuberculosis and Child Welfare Clinics, Hospitals and Treatment Centres.

There is no change in the arrangements recorded in previous reports.

SECTION C.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples for bacteriological analysis were taken regularly from the principal public supplies. All of the twenty-eight samples taken from the Doncaster and Tickhill Pumping Stations, and mains in the area, proved satisfactory. The Doncaster Corporation Supply was sampled seventeen times and proved to be satisfactory on all occasions. Similar satisfactory reports were given upon seven samples obtained from Pilkington Brothers' Supply, from 4 samples from Clayton Estate Supply, from 4 samples from Hooton Pagnell Estate Supply, and from 3 samples from Jarratt's Estate Supply.

Two unsatisfactory results were obtained from samples from the reservoirs of the small supply at Adwick-on-Deerne to about 24 houses. On inspection this was found to be due to surface water gaining access. When this was remedied the four subsequent samples gave satisfactory results. The scheme is not one, however, which should be continued any longer than the restrictions on war-time extensions dictate. The reservoirs and distributing mains are unsatisfactory, the springs not above suspicion, and the water very hard.

The Water Engineer of Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, Mr. Hempel, has kindly supplied me with copies of two chemical analyses made during 1941 (July and October), relating to the Doncaster and Tickhill Supply:—

	Sample 1. Pumping Station.	Sample 2. Clifton Reservoir.			
Total Solids ...	17.20	19.09	parts	per	100,000
Free Ammonia	0.0010	0.0000	"	"	"
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0004	0.0010	"	"	"
Chlorides ...	2.00	1.20	"	"	"
Nitrites ...	0.00	0.00	"	"	"
Nitrates ...	0.00	0.00	"	"	"
Total Hardness	11.50	13.30	"	"	"
Temporary Hardness ...	8.00	8.90	"	"	"
Permanent Hardness ...	3.50	4.40	"	"	"
Lead ...	None	None			
pH. Value ...	7.6	7.4	"	"	"

Analyses show the water is organically pure and safe for drinking and domestic use, and of moderate hardness.

The quantity of water available has on the whole been adequate. The margin of adequacy is of course highest in the parishes with piped supplies.

During the year the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board put in operation a small supply from a deep tubed well at Fenwick to relieve the shortage in that rural parish.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There were no important extensions of sewers and no new sewage schemes.

The existing sewage disposal works have been maintained in a satisfactory manner and without serious complaint from the West Riding Rivers Board.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Summary of Existing Accommodation.

Number of privies with open or covered middens	719
Number of pail or tub closets	900
Number of water closets	10989
Number of waste water closets	6

Conversions during the year:

Privies reconstructed as water closets	2
Privies reconstructed as pail closets	9
Pail closets reconstructed as water closets	1
Water closets provided in new houses during 1941 ...	4

REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

(1) GENERAL.

Refuse collection has been undertaken during the year in the twenty-five parishes detailed in last year's report, while cesspool emptying has been undertaken in eleven parishes.

Requests for advice and assistance have been received from non-civilian sources and valuable work has been done in co-operation with them.

The fleet of vehicles consist of nine refuse collectors and two cesspool emptiers.

(2) SALVAGE.

SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1942.

Commodity.	Weight.			Price obtained.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper, Cardboard, Books, etc.	173	15	—	746	10	9
Scrap Iron, Tins and other Metals	261	9	2	346	18	4
Glass Jars, Bottles and Cullet	63	14	—	109	19	5
Textiles, Rags, etc.	8	7	—	85	3	8
Bones	2	6	—	4	12	2
				£1,293	4	4

In addition the work carried out for other departments is:—

	£	s.	d.
Carting building materials and stores for Surveyor's Department	39	4	0
Air Raid Precautions	5	7	6
Women's Voluntary Service	0	2	6
Evacuation (Disinfestation—16 journeys) ...	12	0	0
	£56 14 0		

(3) LABOUR.

Many more of the permanent staff have been called up for service with H.M. Forces. These workmen, who were used to the work of public cleansing, became difficult to replace as the year went on and additional labour had to be employed to make up the deficiency.

Notwithstanding the extra work of salvage collection and the shortage of suitable labour, the services have been kept up to a reasonably high standard.

(4) COSTS.

The total cost of the public cleansing services, including street cleansing, amounted to £13,189.

(Signed) A. REYNOLDS,
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

STATEMENT made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and of Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc.

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Total number of inspections, 1941	4,399
Nuisances reported during 1941	305
Nuisances in hand	15
Total number of nuisances needing abatement ...	320
Abated during 1941	317
Outstanding at the end of 1941	3

The total inspections above relate to:—

Nuisances	152	Evacuation	20
Vans and Sheds	25	Infectious Diseases:	
Shops Act	65	Disinfection	164
Schools	4	Investigations	76
Factories & Workshops	24	Infestation:	
Drainage:		Bed Bugs	14
Housing	39	Other Vermin	4
Public Health	131	Housing:	
Public Cleansing	1008	Section 9	166
Salvage	185	Section 11	9
Water Supplies:		Overcrowding	10
Samples taken	71	Conversions	48
Supplies investigated	20	Cottagers' Pigs	149
Milk and Dairies:		Piggeries	9
Producers' Premises	218	Emergency Slaughter	6
Retailers' Premises	118	T. B. Order (Bovines)	2
Samples (ungraded)	2	Other Foods (unsound)	43
Meat and Food:		Air Raid Precautions	142
Butchers' Shops	44	Others	6
Stalls and Vans	17	Food Decontamination	7
Fish and Chip Shops	21	Scabies	381
Bakehouses	19	Mortuaries	6
Iron Railings	938	Rats and Mice	4

INFORMAL NOTICES.

305 preliminary notices have been served relating to:—

Drainage and Con-		Dustbins and	
versions	73	Pail Closets	73
Nuisances and		Minor Housing Repairs	39
Miscellaneous	40	Shops	1
Cowsheds and Dairies	16	Water Supplies	8
		Others	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Houses disinfected	177
Rooms disinfected	400
School Notices sent	297

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Sections 10 and 13 (C).	
No. of visits paid dur-	
ing the year	65
Unsatisfactory condi-	
tions found	1
Remedied	1

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year four Council houses were found to be infested and were treated by Council employees. Several other houses, owned by industrial companies, were treated privately.

After consultation with the agents concerned it was generally agreed by them that the incidence of bed bugs in their properties is showing a decline.

Fourteen visits were made to houses following infestation.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirty schools in the District. The majority are of modern construction or have been modernised. There are a few small non-provided schools in which conditions are not satisfactory.

One undesirable feature was remedied at Sprotborough Old Village School.

49 visits were paid to 22 schools for the purpose of immunising children.

No school was closed on account of infectious disease, although 6 visits were made to inspect school children while small outbreaks of infectious disease were in progress.

SECTION D.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) By private enterprise	...	...	...	4
(b) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	0

Inspections and Notices:

1. Number of inspections of houses for repairs	...	...	...	...	166
2. Number of informal notices to repair	...	...	...	...	89
3. Number of statutory notices to repair	...	...	...	...	1
4. Number of houses repaired following notices	...	...	...	...	86

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

Eight overcrowded dwellings were relieved during the year and four new cases reported. Eighteen houses remained on the overcrowding register at the end of the year, involving 114 persons.

SECTION E.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The total number of registrations under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders is:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	222	Producer Retailers	...	50
Cowsheds	...	...	259	Retail Purveyors	...	24

Twenty-two retail milk purveyors with registered premises in neighbouring districts are licensed to retail milk in the Rural District area.

Number of cowshed inspections

Number of milk premises and vehicles inspected...

During the year two cowsheds were reconstructed in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936-1938.

The following Licences are issued:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Supplementary to sell Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5
Supplementary to sell Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	2

Cowsheds and herds continued to be kept in a good state of cleanliness, except during harvest time, when some slackness was noticed.

The most popular method of milking is by hand, but a few owners have installed mechanical means of milking.

Structural conditions of cowsheds throughout the area are of a comparatively high standard.

An unfavourable report was made to the Council about the condition of a producer's cowsheds. Unfortunately no alterations were made, and finally the farmer decided to cease the production of milk for human consumption.

MEAT AND FOOD.

Visits to Slaughterhouses (emergencies)	...	...	...	...	6
No. of animals slaughtered	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to Cottagers' pigs	...	...	...	...	149
No. of condemnations	...	...	...	...	42
No. of pigs slaughtered (approximately)	...	...	...	...	250
No. of inspections of meat and food	...	...	...	...	43

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered by the owners:—

Article.	Condition.	Amount.
Milk (Evaporated)—blown, burst, punctured and damaged	...	566 tins
Meat—blown, burst, punctured and damaged	...	14 tins
Fish Roll—blown	...	1 tin
Beans—blown and punctured	...	13 tins
Soup—blown and punctured	...	3 tins
Lobster—blown	...	1 tin
Syrup—blown	...	1 tin
Butter—rancid and mouldy	...	91½ lbs.
Sugar—contaminated by paraffin	...	50 lbs.
Cheese—decomposed	...	27¼ lbs.
Bacon—decomposed	...	119 lbs.
Sweetbreads—sour	...	2 lbs.
Margarine—rancid	...	4½ lbs.
Eggs—damaged and decomposed	...	9½ doz.
Jam—contaminated	...	6 lbs.
Sausage—decomposed	...	33 lbs.

A big proportion of the 566 tins of evaporated milk was taken from a large warehouse and dairy.

The 119lbs. of bacon was condemned during the warmer weather.

Four animals slaughtered for emergency reasons were sent to the district meat pool, and two pigs, one with a broken leg, and one with a broken back, were retained by the owners.

The general condition of stores and shops throughout the District still continues to be good, but in some instances internal decorations are showing signs of hard use. In one shop, where this condition was very evident, it was re-decorated after being pointed out to the Manager.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1941
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Age and Sex incidence

DISEASE		0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	Over 65	Totals	Removed to Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever	M	—	1	2	4	2	13	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	28	26	1
	F	—	—	3	4	9	13	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	40	38	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	1	1	2	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	2
	F	—	1	1	—	4	10	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	24	24	1
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	M	1	3	1	—	1	5	1	1	3	4	2	2	3	27	—	*13
	F	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	4	3	—	2	1	17	—	*19
Measles	M	8	24	31	24	38	114	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	246	—	2
	F	7	29	39	41	35	99	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	263	—	1
Whooping Cough	M	10	14	16	13	17	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	1
	F	15	16	22	19	24	50	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	151	—	4
Erysipelas	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	7	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	2	—	—	—	24	23	—
Ophthalmia- Necnatorum	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro- Spinal- Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—
Typhoid	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals		46	88	117	107	134	372	33	35	19	17	5	5	6	984	141	45

*These figures include deaths from all forms of penumonia.

There were 984 notifications of infectious diseases during the year compared with 959 in 1940. This total included 509 cases of measles and 275 of whooping cough.

At the beginning of the year the epidemic of measles was in its final stages at Askern, which provided 110 cases during January, and was in full swing at Barnby Dun, where 53 cases were recorded during January, followed by 46, 5, 26, and 31 in the four succeeding months. Askern had a small secondary wave of measles infection during July. There were smaller numbers in the remaining parishes. In October the notifications of measles fell to zero for the first time since compulsory notification was introduced, and remained in that vicinity for the rest of the year, principally because of the exhaustion of susceptibles. Only three deaths were attributed to measles.

Whooping Cough opened quietly with 7, 4, 14, 10, and 13 cases in the first five months, but reached a much higher level in June, July and August, with 28, 67 and 105 cases, respectively. There was a rapid decline after this, zero being reached in November. It is extremely probable that many cases never came to our notice, and were not medically attended. Rossington suffered most in this considerable outbreak, providing more than 150 of the 275 recorded cases. Five deaths were certified as being due to whooping cough. A feature of the outbreaks of measles and whooping cough (particularly the latter) was their continuance throughout the summer, when catarrhal infections theoretically should reach a low level of incidence.

Scarlet fever was less prevalent during the year, the disease being confirmed in 68 of the notified cases, compared with 115 in 1940. Only one case died.

Diphtheria remained at the same comparatively low level reached in 1940, 41 cases being confirmed for the current period. Three cases died. Although a campaign for the immunisation of children has been actively pursued by the County Council in this district since 1935, the first official return to the Ministry of Health disclosed that on September 30th, 1941, only 25 per cent. of the children under 5 had been immunised, and 35 per cent. of the 5 to 15-year-olds. In 1941 about 1,000 children were immunised, which is about equal to the number of children born every year and added to the susceptible population. At the time of writing this report it is known that 28 per cent. of the under fives are now immunised, and 46 per cent. of the five-to-fifteens. The Ministry of Health have advised that the immunisation of 75 per cent. of each of these age groups is necessary before the disease can be virtually abolished.

I appeal to the parents of all the children still unimmunised to consult their own doctors or to take their children to the Child Welfare Centres at Askern, Armthorpe, Bawtry, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough. If there is any doubt on procedure write to me, the Medical Officer of Health, Nether Hall, Doncaster.

Eight cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified, all being treated in hospital. One proved fatal. Six other

suspected cases were sent to the isolation hospital, but proved to be other forms of meningitis.

The acute primary and influenzal forms of pneumonia provided 44 cases with a high mortality rate. Most of these were treated at home with nursing facilities much less favourable than those afforded to simple cases of scarlet fever in hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1941

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1 and under 5 yrs	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	2
5 and under 15 yrs	..	..	5	5	1	1	1	..
15 and under 25 yrs	6	8	1	2	4	2	1	1
25 and under 35 yrs	5	4	1	..	2	2	..	..
35 and under 45 yrs	5	..	..	..	4	2	..	1
45 and under 55 yrs	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
55 and under 65 yrs	2	4	..	..	2	1	..	..
65 and over ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	21	18	11	9	15	9	4	4

There were 59 new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, compared with 43 for 1940, and with the annual average of 61 for the previous five years.

On December 31st, 1941, the number of cases on the register was 278 (pulmonary—M. 95, F. 64; non-pulmonary—M. 67, F. 52), the corresponding number for 1940 being 264.

32 deaths due to tuberculosis were recorded, giving a death rate of 0.61 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual number of deaths for the previous five years was 26. This is a definite deterioration in the position, due no doubt to war-time conditions, but in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of the last War the degree of deterioration is much less. In the Doncaster Rural District there were 97 new cases and 54 deaths in 1916, compared with 83 new cases and 32 deaths in 1914.

Death rate per 1,000 from all forms of Tuberculosis

Doncaster Rural District

1914	— 1.06	1939	— 0.58
1916	— 1.62	1941	— 0.61

Six of the 32 persons, who died of tuberculosis, had not been notified to the local authority before death. In two of the six unnotified cases the cause of death was meningitis, and in one other it was pulmonary tuberculosis in a child of 13 years of age. In these three cases failure to notify can easily be accounted for by the short duration of the illness. In the remaining three cases, however, there is no such explanation.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1941

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
All causes						269	199
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...					..	..
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever					1	..
3.	Scarlet fever					1	..
4.	Whooping Cough					1	4
5.	Diphtheria					2	1
6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System					15	9
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...					4	4
8.	Syphilitic Diseases					3	..
9.	Influenza					7	5
10.	Measles					2	1
11.	Ac. Polio-myel. and Polioenceph. ...					..	..
12.	Ac. Inf. Enceph.					..	..
13.	Cancer of b. Cav. and Oesoph. (M.), Uterus (F)					..	3
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...					10	3
15.	Cancer of Breast					0	6
16.	Cancer of all other Sites					17	17
17.	Diabetes					2	3
18.	Intra-cran. Vasc. Lesions					15	10
19.	Heart Disease					46	37
20.	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System					6	2
21.	Bronchitis					13	15
22.	Pneumonia					13	19
23.	Other Res. Diseases					1	3
24.	Ulcer. of Stomach or Duodenum ...					2	..
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years					5	1
26.	Appendicitis					4	2
27.	Other Digestive Diseases ..					8	5
28.	Nephritis					7	8
29.	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis ..					..	..
30.	Other Maternal Causes					..	5
31.	Premature Births					8	6
32.	Con. Mal., Birth inj., Infant. Dis. ...					13	6
33.	Suicide					2	0
34.	Road Traffic Accidents					8	9
35.	Other Violent Causes					21	2
36.	All Other Causes					32	13

